Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the present application.

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (canceled)

Claim 2 (currently amended): A magnetizing method for obtaining a permanent magnet for a motor by magnetizing a material to be magnetized ~~according to claim 1~~, wherein:

an attenuation body made of a conductive material is arranged in contact with or close to at least one surface of the material which is nonconductive;

thereafter a magnetization field is impressed;

at least a part of magnetic flux of the magnetization field penetrates both the attenuation body and the surface in contact with or close to the attenuation body simultaneously;

and the magnetization is performed by a so-called pulse magnetic field which is rapidly intensified and thereafter weakened with respect to elapse of time;

the material has a platy shape or a tubular shape;

the material is magnetized in a thickness direction;

the attenuation body is located along the surface of the material on at least one side in the thickness direction; and

a surface resistance of the attenuation body expressed by Rs satisfies the formula

$$3.0 \times 10\text{-}5 \leq Rs \leq 1.0 \times 10\text{-}2\ [\Omega/sq.] \qquad (1).$$

Claim 3 (currently amended): A magnetizing method for obtaining a permanent magnet for a motor by magnetizing a material to be magnetized ~~according to claim 1~~, wherein:

an attenuation body made of a conductive material is arranged in contact with or close to at least one surface of the material which is nonconductive;

thereafter a magnetization field is impressed;

at least a part of magnetic flux of the magnetization field penetrates both the attenuation body and the surface in contact with or close to the attenuation body simultaneously;

and the magnetization is performed by a so-called pulse magnetic field which is rapidly intensified and thereafter weakened with respect to elapse of time;

the magnetization field is generated by passing a pulse current through a magnetizing coil; and

the pulse current satisfies the formula

$$2.0 \times 10\text{-}5 \leq \Delta t \leq 5.0 \times 10\text{-}3\ [sec.] \qquad (2)$$

where Δt is a time from the start of passing the pulse current until the current value reaches the maximum.

Claim 4 (original): A magnetizing method according to claim 2, wherein the magnetization field is generated by passing a pulse current through a magnetizing coil; and

the pulse current satisfies the formula

$$2.0 \times 10\text{-}5 \leq \Delta t \leq 5.0 \times 10\text{-}3 \text{ [sec.]} \quad (2)$$

where Δt is a time from the start of passing the pulse current until the current value reaches the maximum.

Claim 5 (currently amended): A magnetizing method according to claim [[1]] 3, wherein the material is a Nd-Fe-B bonded magnetic material.

Claim 6 (original): A magnetizing method according to claim 2, wherein the material is a Nd-Fe-B bonded magnetic material.

Claim 7 (currently amended): A magnetizing method for obtaining a permanent magnet for a motor by magnetizing a material to be magnetized ~~according to claim 1~~, wherein:

an attenuation body made of a conductive material is arranged in contact with or close to at least one surface of the material which is nonconductive;

thereafter a magnetization field is impressed;

at least a part of magnetic flux of the magnetization field penetrates both the attenuation body and the surface in contact with or close to the attenuation body simultaneously;

and the magnetization is performed by a so-called pulse magnetic field which is rapidly intensified and thereafter weakened with respect to elapse of time;

the material has a cylindrical shape;

the attenuation body is in contact with or close to any one or both of an outer circumferential surface or an inner circumferential surface of the material in such a manner as to cover in a circumferential direction;

any one or both of the outer circumferential surface and the inner circumferential surface are magnetized simultaneously;

a plurality poles are arranged alternately in a circumferential direction on the surface of the material; and

a geometry of a permanent magnet obtained from the material satisfies the formula

$$h \leq \pi R/P \text{ [mm]} \quad (3)$$

where P is the number of magnetized poles, R [mm] is a diameter of the circumferential surface to be magnetized in the case where one of the surfaces is magnetized, R [mm] is a diameter of the outer circumferential surface in the case where both of the inner circumferential surface and the outer circumferential surface are magnetized, and h [mm] is an axial height perpendicular to a radial direction of the material.

Claim 8 (original): A magnetizing method according to claim 2, wherein

the material has a cylindrical shape;

the attenuation body is in contact with or close to any one or both of an outer circumferential surface or an inner circumferential surface of the material in such a manner as to cover in a circumferential direction;

any one or both of the outer circumferential surface and the inner circumferential surface are magnetized simultaneously;

a plurality poles are arranged alternately in a circumferential direction on the surface of the material; and

a geometry of a permanent magnet obtained from the material satisfies the formula

$$h < \pi R/P \text{ [mm]} \quad (3)$$

where P is the number of magnetized poles, R [mm] is a diameter of the circumferential surface to be magnetized in the case where one of the surfaces is magnetized, R [mm] is a diameter of the outer circumferential surface in the case where both of the inner circumferential surface and the outer circumferential surface are magnetized, and h [mm] is an axial height perpendicular to a radial direction of the material.

Claim 9 (original): A magnetizing method according to claim 3, wherein

the material has a cylindrical shape;

the attenuation body is in contact with or close to any one or both of an outer circumferential surface or an inner circumferential surface of the material in such a manner as to cover in a circumferential direction;

any one or both of the outer circumferential surface and the inner circumferential surface are magnetized simultaneously;

a plurality poles are arranged alternately in a circumferential direction on the surface of the material; and

a geometry of a permanent magnet obtained from the material satisfies the formula

$$h < \pi R/P \text{ [mm]} \quad (3)$$

where P is the number of magnetized poles, R [mm] is a diameter of the circumferential surface to be magnetized in the case where one of the surfaces is magnetized, R [mm] is a diameter of the outer circumferential surface in the case where both of the inner circumferential surface and the outer circumferential surface are magnetized, and h [mm] is an axial height perpendicular to a radial direction of the material.

Claim 10 (currently amended): A magnetizing method according to claim [[5]] <u>6</u>, wherein<u>:</u>

the diameter of the outer circumferential surface of the cylindrical material is 10 to 30 [mm];

a wall thickness in the radial direction is 0.5 to 3 [mm]; and

the magnetizing method satisfies the formula

$$3.0 \times 10\text{-}4 \le Rs \le 1.0 \times 10\text{-}3\ [\Omega/\text{sq.}] \qquad (4)$$

where Rs is the surface resistance of the attenuation body.

Claim 11 (original): A magnetizing method according to claim 7, wherein

the diameter of the outer circumferential surface of the cylindrical material is 10 to 30 [mm];

a wall thickness in the radial direction is 0.5 to 3 [mm]; and

the magnetizing method satisfies the formula

$$3.0 \times 10\text{-}4 \le Rs \le 1.0 \times 10\text{-}3\ [\Omega/\text{sq.}] \qquad (4)$$

where Rs is the surface resistance of the attenuation body.

Claim 12 (currently amended): A magnetizing method according to claim [[9]] 2, wherein

the diameter of the outer circumferential surface of the cylindrical material is 10 to 30 [mm];

a wall thickness in the radial direction is 0.5 to 3 [mm]; and

the magnetizing method satisfies the formula

$$\mathbf{3.0 \times 10\text{-}4 < Rs < 1.0 \times 10\text{-}3\ [\Omega/sq.]} \qquad \mathbf{(4)}$$

where Rs is the surface resistance of the attenuation body.

Claim 13 (original): A permanent magnet magnetized in the magnetizing method according to claim 2, wherein the attenuation body is formed integrally with a surface of the material to make up a coating layer.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A permanent magnet magnetized in the magnetizing method according to claim [[5]] 7, wherein the attenuation body is formed integrally with a surface of the material to make up a coating layer.

Claim 15 (original): A permanent magnet magnetized in the magnetizing method according to claim 6, wherein the attenuation body is formed integrally with a surface of the material to make up a coating layer.

Claim 16 (canceled)

Claim 17 (canceled)

Claim 18 (original): A permanent magnet according to claim 13, wherein a resin layer is formed on the coating layer formed by the attenuation body.

Claim 19 (original): A permanent magnet according to claim 14, wherein a resin layer is formed on the coating layer formed by the attenuation body.

Claim 20 (currently amended): A permanent magnet according to claim [[17]] 15, wherein a resin layer is formed on the coating layer formed by the attenuation body.

Claim 21 (currently amended): A motor according to claim 2, wherein the permanent magnet ~~according to claim 13~~ is a driving magnet.

Claim 22 (currently amended): A motor according to claim 3, wherein the permanent magnet ~~according to claim 14~~ is a driving magnet.

Claim 23 (currently amended): A motor according to claim 4, wherein the permanent magnet ~~according to claim 17~~ is a driving magnet.

Claim 24 (canceled)

Claim 25 (canceled)

Claim 26 (canceled)

Claim 27 (original): A motor generating rotational driving force by interaction between a stator comprising a core and a plurality of coils wounded on the core, and a permanent magnet opposed to the stator, wherein

the permanent magnet used in the motor has a cylindrical shape; and

a conductive attenuation body is formed integrally with, in contact with, or close to at least any one or both of an inner circumferential surface and an outer circumferential surface of the permanent magnet;

a surface resistance Rs of the attenuation body satisfies the formula;

$$3.0 \times 10^{-5} \leq Rs \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-2}\ [\Omega/sq.] \qquad (1)$$

a material to be magnetized is a Nd-Fe-B bonded material; and

a geometry of a permanent magnet obtained from the material satisfies the formula

$$h < \pi R/P \qquad (3)$$

where R is a diameter of the inner circumferential surface or the outer circumferential surface in the case where one of the surfaces is magnetized, R is a diameter of the outer circumferential surface in the case where both of the inner circumferential surface and the outer circumferential surface are magnetized, P is the number of poles of the permanent magnet, and h is an axial length perpendicular to a radial direction.

Claim 28 (original): A motor generating rotational driving force by interaction between a stator comprising a core and a plurality of coils and a permanent magnet opposed to the core, wherein

the permanent magnet used in the motor has a cylindrical shape; and

at least any one or both of an inner circumferential surface and an outer circumferential surface of the permanent magnet are coated with a conductive attenuation body;

an attenuation body is integrally formed on the surface of the material;

a surface resistance Rs of the attenuation body satisfies the formula;

$$3.0 \times 10^{-5} \leq Rs \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-2}\ [\Omega/sq.] \qquad (1)$$

the material to be magnetized is a Nd-Fe-B based bond magnet; and

a geometry of a permanent magnet obtained from the material satisfies the formula

$$h < \pi R/P \quad (3)$$

where R is a diameter of the inner circumferential surface or the outer circumferential surface in the case where one of the surfaces is magnetized, R is a diameter of the outer circumferential surface in the case where both of the inner circumferential surface and the outer circumferential surface are magnetized, P is the number of poles of the permanent magnets, and h is an axial length perpendicular to a radial direction;

further, the diameter of the outer circumferential surface of the material is not less than 10 [mm] and not more than 30 [mm], and a wall thickness in the radial direction is not less than 0.5 [mm] and not more than 3 [mm]; and

still further, the surface of the attenuation body is painted with resin to be covered.